

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA  
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

AGUSTIN VASQUEZ-RIVERA,  
Petitioner

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:17-CV-1292-P

VERSUS

JUDGE DEE D. DRELL

DAVID COLE, ET AL.,  
Respondents

MAGISTRATE JUDGE PEREZ-MONTES

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**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

Before the Court is a petition for writ of habeas corpus filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 by Petitioner Agustin Vasquez-Rivera (“Vasquez-Rivera”). Vasquez-Rivera is an immigration detainee in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security / U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“DHS/ICE”). He is being detained at the LaSalle Detention Center in Jena, Louisiana.

This matter has been referred to the undersigned for review, report, and recommendation in accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636 and the standing orders of the Court.

**I. Background**

Vasquez-Rivera states his order of removal became final on November 2, 2009, and he was received in post-removal order detention on May 22, 2017. (Doc. 1, p. 7).

Vasquez-Rivera claims his removal is not likely in the reasonably foreseeable future, so he should be released from detention.

## II. Law and Analysis

Although ICE has 90 days to remove an alien after he is ordered removed, 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(1)(A), the Supreme Court has held that § 1231 permits the detention beyond 90 days, for a period reasonably necessary to bring about that alien's removal from the United States. See Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 701 (2001). Detention for up to six months after the removal order becomes final is presumptively reasonable. Id.

After six months, however, once the alien provides good reason to believe that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future, the government must respond with evidence sufficient to rebut that showing. The six month presumption does not mean that every alien not removed must be released after six months. To the contrary, an alien may be held in confinement until it has been determined that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future. See Zadvydas, 533 U.S. at 701.

First, Vasquez-Rivera has not provided good reason to believe there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future. Moreover, Vasquez-Rivera alleges he has been in custody since May 22, 2017. Accepting his allegation as true, Vasquez-Rivera has not been in post-removal-order detention longer than the presumptively reasonable six-month post-removal-order period set forth in Zadvydas. Thus, Vasquez-Rivera's habeas petition should be dismissed as premature. See Okpoju v. Ridge, 115 F. App'x 302 (5th Cir. 2004), cert. denied, 544 U.S. 1066 (2005); see also Chance v. Napolitano, 453 F. App'x 535 (5th Cir. 2011);

Agyei-Kodie v. Holder, 418 F. App'x 317, 318 (5th Cir. 2011) (although 90 day period had expired, challenge to detention was premature because Petitioner had not been in custody more than six months).

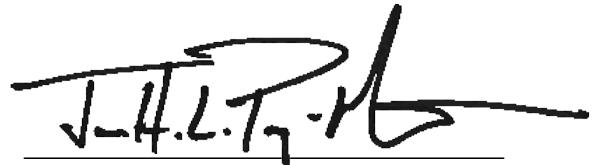
### **III. Conclusion**

For the foregoing reasons, IT IS RECOMMENDED that Vasquez-Rivera's petition be DISMISSED without prejudice as premature.

Under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(c) and Fed.R.Civ.P. 72(b), parties aggrieved by this Report and Recommendation have fourteen (14) calendar days from service of this Report and Recommendation to file specific, written objections with the Clerk of Court. A party may respond to another party's objections within fourteen (14) days after being served with a copy thereof. No other briefs (such as supplemental objections, reply briefs, etc.) may be filed. Providing a courtesy copy of the objection to the undersigned is neither required nor encouraged. Timely objections will be considered by the District Judge before a final ruling.

Failure to file written objections to the proposed findings, conclusions, and recommendations contained in this Report and Recommendation within fourteen (14) days from the date of its service, or within the time frame authorized by Fed.R.Civ.P. 6(b), shall bar an aggrieved party from attacking either the factual findings or the legal conclusions accepted by the District Judge, except upon grounds of plain error.

THUS DONE AND SIGNED in chambers in Alexandria, Louisiana, this 6th  
day of November, 2017.



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Joseph H.L. Perez-Montes  
United States Magistrate Judge